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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE



CONSUMPTIVES'
HOSPITAL
DEPARTMENT

OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JANUARY 31, 1911



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CITY OF BOSTON
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
1911

CITY OF BOSTON.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Office, 926 TREMONT BUILDING.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| EDWARD F. McSWEENEY, <i>Chairman</i> , | term expires April 30, 1911. |
| MRS. J. J. O'CALLAGHAN, | " " 1915. |
| DR. JAMES J. MINOT, | " " 1915. |
| ISABEL F. HYAMS, | " " 1914. |
| DR. JOHN F. O'BRIEN, | " " 1913. |
| CHANDLER HOVEY, <i>Secretary</i> , | " " 1913. |
| JOHN E. POTTS, | " " 1912. |

Superintendent.

SIMON F. COX, M. D.

VISITING MEDICAL STAFF.

Chief of Staff.

EDWIN A. LOCKE, M. D.

First Assistant.

TIMOTHY J. MURPHY, M. D.

Pathologist.

WILLIAM T. COUNCILMAN, M. D.

Surgical Assistant.

ALBERT EHRENFRIED, M. D.

Ophthalmological Assistant.

SAMUEL J. McDONALD, M. D.

Laryngological Assistants.

JOHN T. SULLIVAN, M. D.

CHARLES E. SHAY, M. D.

Resident Medical Officer, Mattapan.

FRANCIS P. MCCARTHY, M. D.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

13 Burroughs Place.

SUPERINTENDENT.

SIMON F. COX, M. D.

VISITING MEDICAL STAFF.

Chief of Staff.

EDWIN A. LOCKE, M. D.

First Assistant.

TIMOTHY J. MURPHY, M. D.

Second Assistant, Director of Out-Patient Clinic.

CLEVELAND FLOYD, M. D.

Assistant Physicians.

BRADFORD KENT, M. D.

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LOUIS MENDELSON, M. D.

HORACE K. BOUTWELL, M. D.

WALTER C. BAILEY, M. D.

WILLISTON W. BARKER, M. D.

MICHAEL J. CRONIN, M. D.

ANDREW F. DOWNING, M. D.

NATHANIEL K. WOOD, M. D.

RICHARD H. HOUGHTON, M. D.

Superintendent of Nurses.

ZEPHA M. GARDNER.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, AND REPEALING CHAPTER 6 OF THE ORDINANCES OF 1903, AND AMENDING SECTION 1 OF CHAPTER 2 OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF 1898.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

SECTION 1. The Consumptives' Hospital Department shall be under the charge of a board of seven trustees, who shall be legal residents of Boston, and at least two of whom shall always be women, to be appointed by the mayor. During the current year one of said trustees shall be appointed for the term of five years, two for the term of four years, one for the term of three years, two for the term of two years, and one for the term of one year, beginning with the first day of May in the year 1906, and hereafter in the year in which any term or terms shall expire, a trustee or trustees shall be appointed for the term of five years, beginning with the first day of May in the year of appointment. Any vacancy occurring among said trustees shall be filled by appointment of a trustee as aforesaid for the remainder of the term. Said trustees shall serve without compensation, but all expenses reasonably incurred by them in the performance of their duty shall be paid, if approved by a recorded vote of the board of trustees. They shall organize the first day of May in each year, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the choice of a chairman, who shall be one of their number, and of a secretary, who may, or may not, at their discretion, be one of their number. No trustee, nor any person in the employ of said trustees, shall be interested in a private capacity, directly or indirectly, in any contract or agreement for labor or for articles furnished for said department. Said trustees shall have charge of the expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be raised by a loan heretofore authorized, and shall have authority to purchase land suitable for such a hospital.

The said trustees shall have authority to erect upon said land and to furnish in a suitable manner a building or buildings suitable for a consumptives' hospital, the total expenditure for such purposes not to exceed the amount of said loan. They shall, after the erection and furnishing of said building or buildings, have charge of the same and the care and maintenance

thereof, shall purchase all food and other supplies needed therefor, shall make all needful improvements to the lands and grounds connected with said hospital, shall have charge of all real estate held for purposes connected with said hospital, and pay, or cause to be paid, to the city collector any income thereof.

SECT. 2. Said trustees shall admit to said consumptives' hospital only persons who have been inhabitants of Boston for at least two years preceding the date of their application for admission to said hospital, preference to be given to those persons having a legal settlement in Boston. The trustees shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations for the carrying on of said hospital and for the admission of patients. The charges for the support of such inmates of said hospital as are of sufficient ability to pay for the same, or have persons or kindred bound by law to maintain them, shall be paid by such inmates, persons or kindred at a rate to be determined by the trustees of said hospital, and all amounts so received shall be paid to the city collector.

SECT. 3. Said trustees shall, in their annual report, include a statement of the conditions of the hospital, the number of its inmates, the admissions thereto and the discharges therefrom, and the deaths therein during the year.

SECT. 4. Chapter 2 of the Revised Ordinances of 1898 is amended in section 1 by inserting after the words "Bath Trustees" the words "Consumptives' Hospital Trustees."

SECT. 5. Chapter 6 of the Ordinances of 1903 is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 189 OF THE ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The trustees of the new hospital for consumptives in the city of Boston, pending the erection of said hospital, are hereby authorized to hire not more than one hundred beds in private hospitals, and to pay not more than five dollars a week each for the same, for the use of needy tuberculosis patients who are residents of the said city.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved March 24, 1906.]

CHAPTER 248 OF THE ACTS OF 1907.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE HIRING OF BEDS IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out the word "five" in the fifth line, and inserting in place thereof the word "eight," so as to read as follows:— *Section 1.* The trustees of the new hospital for consumptives in the city of Boston, pending the erection of said hospital, are hereby authorized to hire not more than one hundred beds in private hospitals, and to pay not more than eight dollars a week each for the same, for the use of needy tuberculous patients who are residents of the said city.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved March 28, 1907.]

CHAPTER 225 OF THE ACTS OF 1908.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES IN THE CITY OF BOSTON TO HIRE BEDS IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The trustees of the new hospital for consumptives in the city of Boston are hereby authorized to hire beds in private hospitals for the use of needy tuberculous patients who are residents of said city, until the said new hospital is completed; but the said beds shall not exceed one hundred in number, and the price paid therefor shall not exceed eight dollars a week for each bed.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved March 14, 1908.]

ORDINANCES OF 1909, CHAPTER 4, CONCERNING ADMISSION TO THE CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL.

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER FOUR OF THE ORDINANCES OF 1906 CONCERNING CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

Section two of chapter four of the ordinances of nineteen hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out in the

second; third, fourth and fifth lines thereof the words "have been inhabitants of Boston for at least two years preceding the date of their application for admission to said hospital, preference to be given to those persons having a legal settlement in Boston," and inserting in place thereof the words "are *bona fide* residents of Boston at the time of application for admission to the said hospital."

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1911.

BOSTON, February 1, 1911.

HON. JOHN F. FITZGERALD,
Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR,—The report of the Consumptives' Hospital Department for the year ending January 31, 1911, is respectfully submitted herewith.

As provided by law, the Board of Trustees met on May 11, 1910, and organized for the year by the election of Edward F. McSweeney, chairman, and Herbert F. Price, secretary.

The men's cottage ward had 24 patients in attendance February 1, 1910, and 72 were admitted during the year and 24 remained February 1, 1911.

The women's cottage ward, constructed on practically the same line as the men's cottage, but with the addition of the second story to the central portion, was opened December 6, 1910. This cottage will accommodate 32 patients, but it will be necessary to use the second story for nurses' quarters until the completion of the Domestic Building. This will reduce the capacity for patients to 24.

The first ward building, which was opened October 26, 1909, has remained practically filled during the entire year.

The second ward building, opened on December 1, 1910, supplied a long felt want in providing isolation rooms for the very sick. Fifty-three patients remained February 1, 1910, in the first ward building; 413 were admitted to the ward buildings during the year, 178 died and 138 remained February 1, 1911.

The second ward building comprises small wards of four and five beds each, and single rooms. By the arrangement of the building we are enabled to isolate and to group the patients as necessity may require. The first ward building with its open wards accommodates those patients for whom a small ward or private room is not essential.

The day camp still continues to show perceptible decline in attendance and this can be accounted for by the increased opportunities to hospital care. On February 1, 1910, 119 were enrolled, 305 were admitted during the year and 376 were discharged.

The Out-Patient Department treated 2,462 new patients during the year, 4,915 old cases returned, making a total of 7,377 treatments given during the year. The visiting nurses made 40,495 visits in the homes of patients. The plans for remodelling the Out-Patient Department at Burroughs place did not materialize during the year owing to the opposition from the residents of Burroughs place. It is now necessary to seek a new location.

The Franklin Park School, which was opened October 12, 1909, closed January 28, 1911. On February 1, 1910, 52 pupils were in attendance; 112 were admitted during the year and on the closing day 22 pupils too ill to return to the public schools had to be provided for at Mattapan, either in hospital beds or at the day camp.

Miss Elisabeth P. Upjohn, Superintendent of Nurses of the Out-Patient Department since its establishment in July, 1907, died at sea on May 4, 1910. The Board

desires to express their feeling of personal loss in her death. Of frail physique, Miss Upjohn met her duties with unfailing courage, sympathy and devotion. Filled with inexpressible love towards all human creatures, and especially to those afflicted with the disease, to the conquest of which she had consecrated her life, she seemed placed in her work by God's appointment. To the exacting duties of uneventful daily routine she was efficient and thorough. In her attitude to patient and to poor she opened her arms in sympathy to the afflicted, giving to all with whom she came into contact, associates and patients, an ennobling example of self-sacrifice. Miss Zepha M. Gardner, who for some time past had been Miss Upjohn's assistant, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Herbert F. Price, an original member of the Board, and on May 1, 1907, reappointed for a five-year term, was obliged, owing to pressure of business responsibilities, to resign from office on January 11, 1911. As secretary of the Board since its organization, Mr. Price had given unsparingly of his time and energy to the work of fighting tuberculosis, and his fellow trustees regret that he felt obliged to resign his office, and wish to express their sincere appreciation of his valuable service.

We wish also to record our appreciation of the services of the superintendent, Simon F. Cox, M. D., whose work in building up this department has been invaluable. We desire also to commend the work of Edwin C. Locke, M. D., Chief of Medical Staff, First Assistant Timothy J. Murphy, M. D., and the various medical men and nurses connected with the department, whose spirit of co-operation and loyalty has been high. The entire service seem to be actuated by the desire to give the best service that is in them to the consumptives.

The five years' experience of the trustees has shown where this work can probably succeed and where it will probably fail. Fortunate in having the approval and support of the community in what we have attempted

to do, we are forced to the conclusion that we have carried the work as far forward as a board having functions independent from that of the Board of Health can do successfully. We have reached the point where it is apparent that diffusion of health authority must necessarily lead to duplication of effort and loss of efficiency. As a result, the trustees have recommended to the Mayor and City Council that the work of these trustees should be transferred as a department of the Boston Board of Health. Such a consolidation of health activity of this health work must eventually tend to increase not only the efficiency of the Health Board, but force a general reorganization and adaptation of general health work to modern conditions which not only will help the crusade against tuberculosis but will make for the prevention and reduction of all disease.

EDWARD F. MCSWEENEY.
 MARGARET G. O'CALLAGHAN.
 JAMES J. MINOT.
 ISABEL F. HYAMS.
 CHANDLER HOVEY.
 JOHN F. O'BRIEN.
 JOHN E. POTTS.*

The undersigned dissent from the last paragraph of the above report. They believe that hospitals and the care of persons actually sick with a disease can be best managed and done by a hospital department.

JAMES J. MINOT.
 ISABEL F. HYAMS.
 CHANDLER HOVEY.

* Appointed February 27, 1911.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

BOSTON, January 31, 1911.

To the Trustees of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital:

The report of the staff of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital for the year ending January 31, 1911, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The work of the year represents a further development of that which has been outlined in previous reports. In no essential respects have we departed from the original plan of activity.

As in past years Dr. Murphy and myself have continued to divide the supervision of the medical work, a plan which has proved entirely satisfactory. From Dr. Murphy I have had complete co-operation and I again commend his faithful services to your Board.

A. HOSPITAL, MATTAPAN.

The past year has witnessed a very definite and satisfactory expansion of the medical work in the hospital at Mattapan. With the increase in the facilities for the care of patients, the work has become increasingly complex and has necessitated the development of a more thoroughly organized medical service. This was ably organized by Dr. Townsend, the resident physician, and later carried on by his successor, Dr. McCarthy. The number of house officers has been increased to meet the demands of the growing clinical work, and at present there are three in residence. A fourth will soon be needed. The hospital has been fortunate in securing well trained, conscientious men for the positions. Their work so far furnishes abundant proof of the wisdom of such an arrangement for the medical care of the patients in the various hospitals.

Dr. Townsend's resignation early in the year, enforced

by illness, deprived us of the services of a most faithful and well trained resident physician whose loss we have felt deeply. The department is fortunate in having secured as Dr. Townsend's successor Dr. F. P. McCarthy, who for two years was in the United States service in the Canal Zone.

Bi-weekly visits are made by Dr. Sullivan or his assistant, Dr. Shay, who see all cases requiring treatment of the nose, throat or ear. As in the out-patient department all new cases are systematically examined at entrance.

The splendid development of the pathological work has added very greatly to the interest and value of the service. The pathologist is always available, and besides performing the routine autopsies, the Pathological Laboratory at the Harvard Medical School has been at our disposal for special examinations which could not be done at the hospital. A special laboratory for pathological work is greatly needed and I beg to again call the attention of your Board to the matter. Plans should be made in the near future for the establishment of a small scientific laboratory and the appointment of a salaried resident pathologist who should not only supervise the routine pathological work, but also have an opportunity for conducting investigations. The immense stimulus to all concerned in the medical administration by such an equipment is unquestioned, and nothing could contribute so much to make the standards such that the best trained physicians would be attracted to the clinical positions.

A pressing need has been met by the new clinical laboratory recently installed in the basement of the second ward building.

The absence of an X-ray plant for the diagnosis and study of chest diseases is strongly felt. No hospital for the care of pulmonary tuberculosis is properly equipped without it and I again earnestly recommend that one be installed.

The increasing number of patients requiring surgical

treatment has made it expedient to add to our staff a visiting surgeon, and, consequently, Dr. Albert Ehrenfried was appointed to the position of surgical assistant, March 1, 1910. He has devoted much time to the service and his excellent work has contributed greatly to the efficiency of the care of the patients in the hospital. During the year the surgical work has steadily grown, and besides numerous minor operations, twelve major operations, chiefly emergencies, have been performed. The needs for better facilities for operative treatment are daily becoming more evident, and I believe the time has come when definite provision in the form of an operating room should be provided. Complications quite frequently occur among the very sick patients which are usually in the nature of emergencies. Even in the few instances where the patient can be safely removed in the ambulance to a surgical hospital, it is often difficult to find one willing to receive an advanced consumptive. The majority cannot be transferred to another institution without jeopardizing their condition and it should be possible to afford them adequate surgical treatment at Mattapan. Furthermore, there are many cases of surgical tuberculosis in the city which cannot have proper treatment in the so-called acute hospital, and the needs for provisions for such at Mattapan are quite as pressing as for the advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

On March 1, 1910, Dr. Samuel J. McDonald was appointed ophthalmological assistant.

1. *The Pavilion Hospital*.—On February 1, 1910, 53 patients, 27 men and 26 women, remained and during the year ending January 31, 1911, 413 new cases, 259 men and 154 women, were admitted, making a total treated during the year of 466, of whom 286 were men and 180 women. There were in the hospital January 31, 1911, 138 patients. These figures show a very gratifying contrast to those of last year when but 104 were treated from the opening of the first pavilion, October 26, 1909, to the end of the year.

The stage of the disease at entrance in all cases treated during the year was as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Stage I. | 12 |
| Stage II. | 6 |
| Stage III. | 428 |
| Miliary tuberculosis | 5 |
| Nontuberculous | 15 |
| | <u>466</u> |

These figures are strangely nearly identical with those of last year and are satisfactory as indicating that the hospital is fulfilling the purpose for which it was built, namely, as an asylum for the most advanced consumptives. The 15 nontuberculous patients were discharged, their condition permitting, as soon as the nontuberculous nature of their disease was fully established.

The disposition of the 328 discharged cases was as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Dead | 178 |
| Home | 82 |
| Other institutions | 68 |
| Cottage wards | 57 |
| Day camp | 4 |
| State Sanatorium, Rutland | 2 |
| Boston City Hospital | 4 |
| Good Samaritan Hospital | 1 |
| | <u>68</u> |
| | <u>328</u> |

It will be seen that approximately 54 per cent of those discharged, or 38 per cent of the total number treated during the year, died. Considering the fact that residence in the hospital is as a rule entirely voluntary, such a showing is, we believe, exceptionally good and bears testimony to the satisfaction felt by patients and friends with the care given. The 82 returning to their homes represent 25 per cent of the total discharged. Many were in a dying condition and were removed to their homes because they or their families wished them to spend their last days with their family. Unless there was good evidence, however, that they could be cared for at home without danger to other members of their

family, every effort was made to induce them to remain at the hospital. In such instances the patients were with very few exceptions supervised subsequent to discharge by the visiting nurses from the Out-Patient Department.

Patients transferred to the day camp, cottage ward and state sanatorium, were all greatly improved in general condition and the considerable number so transferred, *i. e.*, 63, is most encouraging when the fact of their desperate condition at entrance is borne in mind. Many finally returned to work and a few give definite promise of complete recovery.

The average residence of the 178 who died was 45 days, of the 82 who went home, 53 days, and of the 68 transferred to other institutions, 39, or of all discharged, 46 days.

Of the 413 cases admitted 360 were sent from their homes, as a rule, through the Out-Patient Department, 23 from the cottage ward and 24 from other hospitals. A few of the number admitted from their homes were recommended by outside physicians.

2. *Cottage Ward*.—February 1, 1910, 24 patients were in residence in the men's cottage ward and from February 1, 1910, to January 31, 1911, 72 men were admitted, making a total of 96 treated during the year. Of this number 10 were of Stage I., 5 of Stage II., 80 of Stage III. and 1 nontuberculous. Forty-seven of the 72 entering the men's cottage ward were transferred from the pavilion hospital, while 7 came from the day camp. The average stay of the 71 discharged patients was 3 months and 9 days. Disposition in this group was made as follows: Pavilion hospital, 22; day camp, 9; home, 34; other hospitals, 6. No deaths have occurred in this institution during the year. A considerable majority of the 22 returning home did so in order to take up some occupation, which fact speaks well for the results of treatment, especially when it is borne in mind that more than 83 per cent were in the third stage of the disease. The above figures regarding

the number transferred to the main hospital are deceptive inasmuch as they might naturally be interpreted to mean that the 22 patients were thus transferred because of lack of improvement or actual progress of the disease. The real explanation is found in the fact that many of those at first sent to the cottage ward were not suitable because of the advanced condition in the lungs and were admitted only because no more suitable place was open to them. With the opening of the second pavilion additional beds were available and many were immediately sent there.

The women's cottage ward opened December 6, 1910, with 3 patients and subsequently 25 were admitted, making a total of 28 treated during the time from December 6, 1910, to January 31, 1911. Ten came from the pavilion hospital and 9 from the day camp. Only 3 have been discharged; 1 to her home, 1 to the day camp and 1 to the pavilion hospital.

Our experience with the treatment of advanced cases in this institution for the past year has continued to be eminently satisfactory, and has proved conclusively that with few exceptions the advanced ambulatory consumptives can be cared for in this type of institution very satisfactorily. Although constantly obliged to be in the open air for the entire twenty-four hours, both winter and summer, no hardships of any kind have been evident. The patients, without exception, have much preferred the cottage ward to the pavilion hospital. The entire work of the ward is performed by the inmates, thus reducing the cost of maintenance materially. Discipline offers no problem whatsoever. In view of the unexpected success of this type of ward, I would respectfully suggest that in planning for further expansion of the hospital your Board erect more of the cottage wards, instead of the more expensive pavilions.

3. *Day Camp*.— On February 1, 1910, 119 patients, 75 males and 44 females, were enrolled, while on January 31, 1911, there were 33 males and 21 females, or a total of 54. For the year the total admissions were 305,

males 203, females 102. The total number discharged was 376, or 249 males and 127 females. It will thus be seen that for the twelve months ending January 31, 1911, 424 patients (278 males and 146 females) were treated. These statistics in comparison with those of past years at first appear very discouraging as showing a marked decline in the work of the camp and might well, if considered by themselves, be interpreted as evidence that this institution is becoming of less and less importance in the work. In last year's report attention was directed to the fact that a majority of the cases then in attendance should be transferred to a hospital, but as no hospital accommodations existed no choice was possible except to allow them to remain in their homes or to control them so far as possible as camp patients. With the opening of the state hospitals and the additional wards at Mattapan during the year, opportunities were afforded for a large number of the cases in the camp to enter an institution where more complete treatment could be given. The following table gives the disposition of the 376 discharged cases:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Home | 196 |
| State hospitals | 76 |
| Cottage wards | 16 |
| Pavilion hospital | 31 |
| Other hospitals | 20 |
| Nontuberculous (Home) | 12 |
| Moved from the state | 24 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 376 |
| | <hr/> |

It will be seen that a considerably larger number than last year were transferred to the state hospitals and the new wards at Mattapan. A second and more important factor in diminishing the number of cases treated is that the admissions fell off markedly from the previous year, *i. e.*, from 683 to 305. This in turn was due to the fact that with the increased facilities for the care of the advanced consumptives mentioned above the number recommended for the camp was naturally much smaller.

Observations at the Out-Patient Department indicate that outside physicians have, since the completion of the state hospitals, referred many cases to these institutions instead of the Out-Patient Department. The almost steady decrease in the number registered is seen in the figures by months.

Total number registered:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| February, 1910 | 119 |
| March | 112 |
| April | 96 |
| May | 84 |
| June | 88 |
| July | 75 |
| August | 84 |
| September | 78 |
| October | 69 |
| November | 71 |
| December | 59 |
| January, 1911 | 52 |

The sources of the 305 new patients were:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Out-Patient Department (including a few from private physicians), | 291 |
| Cottage ward | 10 |
| Pavilion | 4 |

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| February, 1910 | 70 |
| March | 66 |
| April | 54 |
| May | 57 |
| June | 52 |
| July | 62 |
| August | 52 |
| September | 43 |
| October | 41 |
| November | 34 |
| December | 31 |
| January, 1911 | 31 |

The daily attendance bears an almost constant ratio to the number registered throughout the year which would seem to show that the gradual decrease in the attendance was due to the decrease in registration purely.

Stage of disease at entrance of all treated during the year:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Stage I. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 81 |
| Stage II. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 66 |
| Stage III. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 265 |
| Nontuberculous | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | <u>424</u> |

These figures show a much smaller proportion of advanced cases than formerly.

Length of stay of the 376 discharged cases:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Less than 1 month | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 129 |
| More than 1 month, less than 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 108 |
| " 2 | " | " | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 60 |
| " 3 | " | " | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 23 |
| " 4 | " | " | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 20 |
| " 5 | " | " | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 |
| " 6 | " | " | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 |
| " 7 | " | " | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| " 8 | " | " | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| " 9 | " | " | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | <u>376</u> |

On the whole the average length of stay in the camp is smaller than last year, a fact which is undoubtedly due to the large number transferred.

Condition at discharge:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Arrested | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 |
| Improved | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 186 |
| Unimproved | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 88 |
| Stationary | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 80 |
| Nontuberculous | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | | | | | | 376 |

About 52 per cent were improved or arrested, many of whom returned to work. A considerable number in these two groups promise to effect an ultimate cure.

The fact of this marked decrease in the numbers attending the day camp naturally raises the question of the necessity of usefulness of this department. A careful canvass of the cases now registered by Dr.

McCarthy shows that with few exceptions they are unwilling to enter a hospital. The reasons given are various,—many have families for whom they feel a certain responsibility and feel that their presence, even if only at night, is essential to maintain the home; several young people among them have good homes where they can be properly cared for at night; a few refuse to enter the cottage wards for sentimental reasons.

I feel, therefore, that all concerned will agree that the most difficult part of our problem is to furnish proper care and supervision for the majority of consumptives who cannot be classed either as incipient or dying cases. Many of these are intelligent, have good homes, and do not need bed treatment. It seems to me that theoretically the camp furnishes the best method of treating such. If, however, the numbers at the camp continue to diminish, I shall frankly admit that the importance of this work cannot be demonstrated, and shall be satisfied to see it closed. It is my opinion, therefore, that the camp should be continued for the present, awaiting further developments with regard to its importance.

B. OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

As previously, the work in this department has suffered very materially in consequence of the inadequate facilities afforded by the present building. These difficulties were discussed in considerable detail in the reports of the last two years, and I would here merely emphasize again what was there stated. The mass of records has assumed such proportions that a comprehensive card catalogue system of cross indexing is more than ever necessary. It should be possible to turn to an index of this sort to select groups of patients of a given class, or those who are under treatment in various institutions, or, in general, to answer many important questions which naturally arise regarding our policy, or results of work, which under the present circumstances entails even weeks of arduous labor to ascertain the

same facts. By reason of this lack of system, the work fails in effectiveness and thoroughness.

In spite of these handicaps the work of the department has progressively improved. The same spirit of enthusiasm has been shown by the nurses and physicians in attendance as previously.

A special clinic for the treatment of tuberculous cases with tuberculin, started by Dr. Floyd somewhat more than a year ago, has become an important part of the work. Of late an average of about twenty cases are injected every week. A considerable number of cases of tuberculosis of the glands, eye and peritoneum, have been referred from other hospitals for this special treatment.

On March 1, 1910, Dr. Richard H. Houghton, long identified with the work at Mattapan, was appointed to the position of assistant physician.

The attendance for the year was 2,462 new, and 4,915 old, patients, or a total of 7,377. Comparison with the attendance for previous years gives a surprising uniformity in the number of new patients, viz., for the year 1908-09, 2,433, and for the year 1909-10, 2,656. The number of old cases, however, has shown an astonishing falling off as compared with the year 1908-09, when there were 7,098, and 1909-10, when there were 8,074. A study of the causes of this great decrease indicates that it is chiefly due to the opening of the state hospitals and of additional wards at Mattapan, which have afforded treatment for many hundreds which have previously been carried at the Out-Patient Department as home cases. I think this should be regarded as one of the most gratifying results of our work. Next year it is to be hoped that the number of old cases visiting the clinic will again be largely reduced.

In all, during the past three years, Dr. Floyd finds that 2,966 children have received a careful examination in this department, and that 419, or approximately 14 per cent, were proven to be tuberculous. Many more, in whom the signs were not sufficiently definite

to warrant a positive diagnosis, should undoubtedly be classed as tuberculous.

The table given below presents a general division of the 2,462 new cases according to diagnosis, age and sex.

| | ADULTS. | | CHILDREN. | | Totals. |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| Tuberculous..... | 427 | 288 | 37 | 50 | 802 |
| Suspected..... | 247 | 219 | 91 | 99 | 656 |
| Nontuberculous..... | 160 | 167 | 307 | 294 | 928 |
| Tuberculosis, nonpulmonary..... | | | | | 29 |
| Insufficient records..... | | | | | 47 |
| Totals..... | | | | | 2,462 |

The percentage of the total of new cases represented by the tuberculous is almost precisely the same as in the two preceding years. On the contrary, in the children the ratios which the tuberculous bear to the nontuberculous is much smaller.

Table of attendance by months:

| | New. | Old. | Totals. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| February, 1910..... | 253 | 487 | 740 |
| March, "..... | 309 | 468 | 777 |
| April, "..... | 281 | 552 | 833 |
| May, "..... | 203 | 323 | 526 |
| June, "..... | 197 | 364 | 561 |
| July, "..... | 204 | 425 | 629 |
| August, "..... | 199 | 407 | 606 |
| September, "..... | 131 | 402 | 533 |
| October, "..... | 154 | 338 | 592 |
| November, "..... | 190 | 382 | 572 |
| December, "..... | 155 | 282 | 437 |
| January, 1911..... | 186 | 485 | 671 |
| Totals..... | 2,462 | 4,915 | 7,377 |

Drs. Sullivan and Shay have continued to attend to the laryngological service both at the Out-Patient Department and the hospital at Mattapan. The standards maintained in this department are the highest possible and merit special mention.

All new cases admitted to the Out-Patient Department are systematically examined as previously. During the past year of the total 2,462 new patients who were given an examination of the nose, throat and ears, only 177 were found to be perfectly normal.

The following is the list of the more common abnormal conditions found.

Nose.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Acute rhinitis | 56 |
| Chronic rhinitis | 126 |
| Deviated nasal septum, right | 226 |
| Deviated nasal septum, left | 264 |
| Nasal spur, right | 40 |
| Nasal spur, left | 31 |
| Polypi | 9 |
| Eczema | 16 |
| Perforated septa | 4 |
| Specific rhinitis | 10 |

Pro-Pharynx.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Cleft palate | 2 |
| Bifid uvula | 5 |
| Elongated uvula | 10 |
| Enlarged lingual tonsils | 2 |
| Naso-pharyngitis, chronic | 931 |
| Enlarged tonsils and adenoids | 834 |
| Perforated hard palate, specific | 1 |

Larynx.

| | |
|--|----|
| Acute laryngitis | 34 |
| Chronic laryngitis | 59 |
| Chronic tuberculous laryngitis | 95 |
| Infant epiglottis | 1 |
| Paralysis vocal cords (recurrent laryngical) | 2 |

Teeth.

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Good | 242 |
| Fair | 597 |
| Poor | 1,550 |

| <i>Ear.</i> | |
|---|-----|
| Otitis media, acute and chronic | 85 |
| Cerumen | 20 |
| Deaf mute | 1 |
| Acute mastoid | 1 |
| Eczema auris | 4 |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | |
| Adenitis, cervical. | 110 |
| Goitre | 1 |
| Facial neuralgia | 1 |
| Pertussis | 2 |

It is important in the above table to note the relatively large number of cases showing tuberculous involvement of the larynx. Over 4 per cent of the positive cases entering the clinic showed this condition.

Of special interest is the large number of cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids found on the initial examination. All such cases, as heretofore, have been referred to some special clinic for operative treatment. We are greatly indebted to the sisters of Carney Hospital who have given such valuable assistance in this work. They have frequently permitted the use of their operating room gratis for those too poor to pay for the service and materials used. Among the total number of cases of enlarged adenoids and tonsils were 156 cases in children otherwise normal, and these were referred to the school nurses who arranged with the parents for proper treatment. Of the balance of 678 cases, 168 are known to have been operated on, either at the Carney Hospital or other out-patient clinics. These facts emphasize the needs of an operating room connected with the Out-Patient Department.

C. HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

The routine of care during the year has been essentially the same as last year and as given in last year's report. In consequence of larger experience, however, a better organization has been maintained and the results have, on the whole, been correspondingly improved. The hospital school has been more widely

known and its methods better understood and it has received the enthusiastic support of the general public and especially of the families of the children.

Drs. Murphy, Cronin and myself have made regular visits and have had complete control of the program of exercise, work and study prescribed for each child. In the strictest sense the school work has been given a place subordinate to the medical treatment.

The Boston Board of Health has continued to examine all sputa and throat cultures sent to the city laboratory and to this Board our grateful thanks are due for the most generous co-operation in every possible way. As last year, every effort has been made to examine the sputum from all cases, but in a majority it was impossible to obtain a specimen.

Although a few contagious diseases have from time to time appeared, the special precautions taken have prevented any epidemic or even a single case from contagion in the school.

A considerable number of the children were during the year taken to some dental clinic for treatment of their teeth, and a larger number referred to other hospitals for the removal of enlarged adenoids and tonsils.

On the first day of the year 62 children, 32 boys and 30 girls, were registered at the hospital school and from this time until its close 50 boys and 62 girls, or a total of 112, were admitted, making a grand total of 174 treated during the year.

The following table shows the grouping of these 174 patients according to age and sex.

| AGES. | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. |
|--------------|-------|--------|---------|
| 4 years..... | | 1 | 1 |
| 5 "..... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 6 "..... | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 7 "..... | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 8 "..... | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| 9 "..... | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| 10 "..... | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| 11 "..... | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| 12 "..... | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| 13 "..... | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| 14 "..... | 5 | 18 | 23 |
| 15 "..... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 16 "..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Totals..... | 82 | 92 | 174 |

The condition at entrance was as follows:

| | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Stage I..... | 55 | 61 | 116 |
| Stage II..... | 20 | 21 | 41 |
| Stage III..... | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Tuberculous glands..... | | 1 | 1 |
| Suspected..... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Unknown..... | 1 | | 1 |
| Totals..... | 82 | 92 | 174 |

The 116 patients classed as Stage I. comprise roughly 67 per cent; those of Stage II., 24 per cent, and those of Stage III., 6 per cent of the total. All of the four suspected cases were sent to the hospital school as tuberculous, but at entrance the diagnosis seemed questionable, and they were therefore provisionally grouped under the above heading. Only two of these were admitted during the year.

The conditions at discharge of all cases treated during the year are tabulated below.

| Condition. | Number. |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Arrested | 58 |
| Improved | 81 |
| Unimproved | 21 |
| Nontuberculous | 5 |
| Not known | 9 |
| | <u>174</u> |

These figures, however, cannot be accepted as the test of the results accomplished, since no account is taken of the attendance, length of stay, stage of the disease, home conditions, and many other factors which manifestly exert an important influence on the response to treatment. Again the term "arrested" has been used in a very restricted sense, otherwise many "improved" would have been classed as such. With the closing of the hospital school it became imperative to discharge all cases and many were examined who, to all intents and purposes, seemed well, yet because of the very short time which the children had been under observation, or

since the disappearance of signs in the lungs, we hesitated to term "arrested." The "unimproved" were largely of two groups, the first including the sickest children who in a few cases were not suitable for treatment in the hospital school, and the second those who attended very irregularly. The nine classed as "unknown" had left the school and could not be traced.

Viewed broadly, the general results of the treatment of these 174 tuberculous children has been extraordinarily satisfactory. With very few exceptions they have shown an almost immediate response to the open-air life, adequate feeding and rest, which none, except those few who watched them from day to day, can appreciate. Almost without exception they entered into the treatment enthusiastically and it not infrequently happened that when discharged not only the child begged to be allowed to remain but the parents also interceded.

A single important testimony to the excellent results seen is found in the tabulation of the gains and losses in weight while attending the school.

TABLE OF GAINS OR LOSSES IN WEIGHT.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Gained weight | 139 |
| Remained stationary | 13 |
| Lost weight | 20 |
| Unknown | 2 |

The 13 who neither gained nor lost were principally made up of those who attended very irregularly or whose home conditions were bad, while the 20 who lost were mostly of the group of second and third-stage, cases which failed to improve in other respects. The greatest gain in weight was $27\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. Others gained 10, 11, 12, 13, $14\frac{1}{2}$, etc., pounds, respectively.

In the success attained in the hospital school we have, I believe, ample justification for inaugurating the same work on a larger scale in the several school districts of the city as planned by your Board.

The work of all those immediately in charge of the children has been most admirable, and I believe to them is justly due the credit for the most excellent showing made during the year.

In closing this report I beg to submit the same recommendations as were made in last year's report, and for which, I believe, the work of the year just closed brings added demands.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN A. LOCKE,
Chief of Staff.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Consumptives' Hospital:

The work during the year which has just closed has been most satisfactory in many respects. Much of the details of the visiting nurses' life in the homes cannot be reduced to figures to show the extent and kind of work incident to relief measures for the family.

During the year 7,377 patients have been treated at the Out-Patient Department, including 2,462 new patients. The visiting nurses made 40,495 visits in the homes of the patients. Four hundred and seventy patients, too ill to attend the clinic, were cared for in the homes and visited by nurse and physician.

The first ward building opened last year has remained full during the year, and has proved most satisfactory in the caring for the advanced bed patient. The high death rate in this class of patients rendered the provision of isolation rooms absolutely necessary, and the want was supplied by the second ward building, which was opened early in December. On February 1, 1910, 53 patients remained. During the year 413 patients were admitted to these wards and 178 died.

The women's cottage was opened December 6, 1910. This cottage will accommodate 32 patients, but, until the domestic building is completed, it will be necessary to use the upper story for quarters for nurses, thus reducing accommodation for patients to 24. There have been 28 patients treated in this cottage since its opening. On February 1, 1910, there were 24 patients in the men's cottage; 72 were admitted during the year and 24 remained February 1, 1911.

The school at Franklin Park opened October 12, 1909, continued throughout the present year, and closed January 28, 1911. There are 22 pupils too ill to return

to public school. Provision has been made to care for these children at Mattapan. As the school has not been maintained at its full capacity for some time, the per capita cost is higher than it would have been had the full number, 100, obtained during the year. On February 1, 1910, 52 pupils were in attendance; 112 have been admitted during the year.

The day camp has shown a decided falling off in attendance during the year, and now serves in the main those who have homes which are suitable for the care of the patients; others have home ties and responsibilities which forbid the constant day and night attendance which hospital life demands. February 1, 1910, 119 persons were enrolled at the camp; 305 men admitted and 376 were discharged. The average attendance for the year was 52+. During the latter months the attendance has been more steady, and a greater per cent of those enrolled attend the camp. The opportunities for beds in hospitals have increased so much during the year that fewer and shorter waits are necessary. This has been an important factor in the diminished attendance at the day camp.

Dr. David Townsend, Resident Medical Officer at Mattapan, resigned early in the year because of illness. I would especially refer to his faithfulness and energy in the work of organization and development of the medical side of the problem at Mattapan. His successor, Dr. Francis P. McCarthy, came directly from the government hospital at Panama. He previously had been Dr. Townsend's assistant at the association day camp.

The department sustained a great loss by the untimely death at sea of the Superintendent of Nurses at the Out-Patient Department, Miss Elisabeth P. Upjohn. Her whole-souled efforts in organizing and developing the work were most efficient, and the more praiseworthy and noble when we realize her poor physical condition. The work has lost a most valuable and able organizer. Miss Zepha M. Gardner was appointed to fill the

vacancy. Miss Gardner had been closely associated with Miss Upjohn, and has ably continued the work.

The many difficulties at Mattapan still continue, and constantly multiply as the work is extended. These can only be regulated by concentrated effort. Up to the present time, much energy has been lost because of the impossibility of economic work under the existing conditions.

The domestic administration building will fill a long felt want, and will provide under one roof all the necessities incident to hospital administration; this will remove all our difficulties now present and due to lack of administration and domestic quarters.

The automobile ambulance purchased early in the year has proved of the greatest value in the removal of the sick patients to the hospital. The long distances to be carried proved a hardship under the former conditions of horse ambulance. The new ambulance provides an easy riding vehicle, while the running time to the hospital has been reduced fully one-half, thereby relieving the patient of much needless exposure.

The pleasant relations with other departments have continued during the year with much profit to us. Close co-operation with others in the work, with public and private charities, has secured for the patients much consolation and relief, and for us much practical knowledge.

I wish to acknowledge the many kindnesses which have been extended during the year.

SIMON F. COX, *Superintendent.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES' REPORT.

TO SIMON F. COX, M. D., *Superintendent*:

During the last year the character of the work of the Out-Patient Department Visiting Nurses has changed considerably. This is due to the increase in the number of hospital beds and the added work of investigating all tuberculosis cases in Boston. The work of the visiting nurse is now more instructive than actual nursing, and allows the nurse more time to deal with social problems. Patients are visited often, instructed in caring for themselves and others, advised how best to take the treatment prescribed by the physician, and are under constant supervision.

The number of districts has been changed from 17 to 19, East Boston and Charlestown having grown too large for one nurse. During the year 40,495 visits were made in the districts, and the number of patients carried 4,259. Of this number, 470 were too ill to report to clinic and were taken care of in their homes, or sent to hospital beds when the home conditions were unsuitable for home care. There is a staff of 20 nurses. Three nurses are taking a special course at the School for Social Workers.

In April of 1910, the Boston Consumptives' Hospital Visiting Nurses were appointed special agents of the Board of Health to instruct and supervise all the tuberculous patients in Boston. In doing this the nurse tries not to interfere with the work of the private physician. During the nine months of this arrangement there have been only three or four complaints from private physicians, which shows that the nurses are unusually tactful in interviewing these patients.

The co-operation between the Out-Patient Depart-

ment and the many public and private charities has been both profitable and agreeable.

Through the kindness of the Brookline Tuberculosis Guild, the Needlework Guild of America and many kind friends, our "Loan Closet" has been added to from time to time. At Thanksgiving and Christmas the Women's Christian Temperance Union Fruit and Flower Mission gave two hundred baskets of dainties to Boston Consumptives' Hospital patients.

During the year the health of the nurses has been very good, the total number of days lost being fifty-seven.

Of nurses who have accepted other positions, one is the social worker at the Carney Hospital, one is in charge of the tuberculosis work in Amsterdam, New York, and one is a state visitor in the State Minor Ward Division of Massachusetts.

During the coming year, with more supervision of the districts, and more frequent conferences with all persons interested in special cases, we hope to do more effective work.

In closing, I would like to thank the nurses for their faithful work and loyalty, and the medical staff for their co-operation and advice.

Respectfully submitted,

ZEPHA M. GARDNER,
Superintendent of Nurses.

DONATIONS FOR YEAR, FEBRUARY, 1910, TO FEBRUARY, 1911

BROOKLINE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS GUILD.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|------------------------------|---------|
| Underdrawers | 12 pairs | Second-hand clothing. | |
| Flannel shirts | 8 | Shawls | 3 |
| Puffs | 2 | Man's coat | 1 |
| Blankets | 2 pairs | Trousers | 2 pairs |
| Nightdresses | 35 | Vest | 1 |
| Shirts | 22 | \$28.00. | |
| Skirts | 28 | Kimonos | 2 |
| Union suits | 9 | Nightgowns | 5 |
| Drawers | 16 pairs | Single blanket | 1 |
| Sweaters | 9 | Sheets | 6 |
| Bed socks | 10 pairs | Pillow covers | 20 |
| Stockings | 28 pairs | Petticoats | 5 |
| Gloves | 11 pairs | Flannel petticoats | 7 |
| Pajamas | 5 suits | Aprons | 5 |
| Chest protector | 1 | Undervests | 4 |

FLOWER MISSION.

Flowers during summer; 100 baskets at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| Men's undershirts | 6 | Sweaters | 2 |
| Men's drawers | 6 pairs | Bed slippers | 4 pairs |
| Wrapper | 1 | Woolen socks | 6 pairs |
| Women's undershirts | 6 | Stockings | 4 pairs |
| Women's underskirts | 4 | Gloves | 2 pairs |
| Nightgowns | 4 | Muffler | 1 |

Miscellaneous.

For patients at Christmas, \$20, a friend.

Underclothes, a friend.

The Woman's Society of the Temple Israel, \$10.

Woman's coat, a friend.

One hundred eighty pieces of Fourth of July paper, a friend.

Flowers from estate of Mr. Knight, Dedham, during month of June.

One woman's suit, a friend.

Fourteen suits men's underwear, a friend.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE I.

Detail of Expenses.

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Salaries, officers and clerks | \$8,497 61 | |
| Office expenses | 1,027 87 | |
| Stationery | 736 41 | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 382 63 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total administration expenses | | \$10,644 52 |

PROFESSIONAL CARE OF PATIENTS.

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Salaries and wages | \$12,740 74 | |
| Medical supplies | 2,532 69 | |
| Apparatus and instruments | 132 59 | |
| Alcohol and liquors | 77 53 | |
| Equipment for nurses and doctors | 14 95 | |
| Laboratory: | | |
| Salaries | \$458 31 | |
| Supplies | 171 06 | |
| | <hr/> | 629 37 |
| Out-Patient Department: | | |
| Salaries | \$26,326 53 | |
| Supplies | 13,488 47 | |
| | <hr/> | 39,815 00 |
| School: | | |
| Salaries | \$4,548 00 | |
| Supplies | 3,683 60 | |
| | <hr/> | 8,231 60 |
| Patients in hospitals | 41,390 71 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total professional care of patients | | 105,565 18 |

DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Laundry: | | |
| Salaries | \$344 74 | |
| Supplies | 4,330 84 | |
| | <hr/> | \$4,675 58 |
| Farm: | | |
| Salaries | \$2,271 00 | |
| Supplies | 2,276 89 | |
| | <hr/> | 4,547 89 |
| | <hr/> | |
| Carried forward | \$9,223 47 | \$116,209 70 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| <i>Brought forward</i> | | \$9,223 47 | \$116,209 70 |
| Housekeeping: | | | |
| Salaries | \$2,388 60 | | |
| Supplies | 1,888 68 | | |
| | | 4,277 28 | |
| Kitchen: | | | |
| Salaries | \$1,229 97 | | |
| Supplies | 449 08 | | |
| | | 1,679 05 | |
| Ambulance: | | | |
| Salaries | \$558 00 | | |
| Supplies | 649 03 | | |
| | | 1,207 03 | |
| Automobile supplies | | 115 10 | |
| Steward's Department: | | | |
| Meat and fish | | 7,050 61 | |
| Butter and eggs | | 3,256 79 | |
| Milk | | 2,471 28 | |
| Groceries | | 2,054 64 | |
| Bread | | 1,029 50 | |
| Fruits and vegetables | | 596 81 | |
| | | | |
| Total department expenses | | | 32,961 56 |

GENERAL HOUSE AND PROPERTY EXPENSES.

| | | | |
|---|------------|------------|---------------------|
| Maintenance, machinery and tools: | | | |
| Salaries | \$3,696 00 | | |
| Supplies | 1,092 91 | | |
| | | \$4,788 91 | |
| Fuel, oil and waste | | 4,430 61 | |
| Maintenance, real estate | | 2,430 91 | |
| Electric lighting | | 2,002 35 | |
| Gas, ice and insurance | | 777 49 | |
| Plumbing | | 139 71 | |
| | | | |
| Total general house and property expenses | | | 14,569 98 |
| | | | |
| Total operating expenses | | | <u>\$163,741 24</u> |

CAPITAL EXPENSES.

School.

| | | | |
|---|------------|--|------------|
| Furniture and furnishings | \$1,009 86 | | |
| Blankets, clothing, etc. | 218 99 | | |
| Electric fixtures | 92 78 | | |
| Household, kitchen and dining room equipment, | 70 04 | | |
| | | | |
| Total capital expenses for school | | | \$1,391 67 |

Out-Patient Department.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------|-------------------|
| Furniture and furnishings | | 297 00 | |
| | | | |
| <i>Carried forward</i> | | | <u>\$1,688 67</u> |

Brought forward \$1,688 67

Mattapan.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Furniture and furnishings | \$6,412 85 |
| Clothing, beds and bedding | 5,008 98 |
| Ambulance | 3,078 30 |
| Machinery | 2,376 86 |
| Automobile | 1,874 40 |
| Household, kitchen and dining room equipment, | 1,049 77 |
| Farm, live stock and equipment | 832 62 |
| Electric lighting and instruments | 650 70 |
| Medical supplies | 590 42 |
| Repairs of buildings | 492 78 |
| Heating | 125 13 |
| Plumbing | 97 10 |
| Total capital expenses for Mattapan | <u>22,589 91</u> |
| Grand total capital expenses | <u>\$24,278 58</u> |
| Total capital and operating expenses | <u>\$188,019 82</u> |

SCHEDULE II.

Income.

Sale of medicines \$378 36

SCHEDULE III.

| SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES. | APPROPRIATION AND INCOME. |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Administration expenses..... \$10,644 52 | Appropriation..... \$190,000 00 |
| Professional care of patients..... 105,565 18 | Income..... 378 36 |
| Department expenses..... 32,961 56 | |
| General house and property expenses... 14,569 98 | |
| Total operating expenses..... \$163,741 24 | |
| <i>Capital Expenditures.</i> | |
| School capital expenses..... \$1,391 67 | |
| Out-Patient Department capital expenses..... 297 00 | |
| Mattapan capital expenses... <u>22,589 91</u> | |
| Total capital expenses..... 24,278 58 | |
| Balance unexpended..... 2,358 54 | |
| Total..... \$190,378 36 | Total..... \$190,378 36 |

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Balance of appropriation | <u>\$373 52</u> |
| Balance unexpended | <u>\$373 52</u> |

COMPLETION OF SECOND WARD.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Appropriation | <u>\$10,000 00</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------|

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Building | \$4,020 14 |
| Balance unexpended | <u>5,979 86</u> |
| | <u>\$10,000 00</u> |

COTTAGE WARD FOR WOMEN.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Appropriation | <u>\$15,000 00</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------|

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Building | \$14,652 93 |
| Balance unexpended | <u>347 07</u> |
| | <u>\$15,000 00</u> |

DOMESTIC BUILDING.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Appropriation | <u>\$100,000 00</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Building | \$11,625 29 |
| Balance unexpended | <u>88,374 71</u> |
| | <u>\$100,000 00</u> |

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Balance of appropriation | <u>\$53,046 41</u> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Buildings | <u>\$53,046 41</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------|

TABLES SHOWING COST PER PATIENT PER DAY IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

SCHOOL.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| General operating expenses | \$8,231 60 |
| School proportion of administration expenses | <u>1,277 34</u> |
| Total operating expenses | <u>\$9,508 94</u> |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total days treatment | 14,580 days |
| Cost per patient per day | 65 cents |

NOTE.— The school was scheduled to close November 1, 1910, but because there were some children who could not be provided for at the public schools, the time was extended and the school was not run to its full capacity during October and November.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Clinical Patients.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| General operating expenses | \$6,635 83 |
| Proportion of administration expenses | 496 75 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total operating expenses | <u>\$7,132 58</u> |
| Total patients visits | 7,377 |
| Cost per patient visit | 96+ cents |

Home Visiting and Nursing.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| General operating expenses | \$33,179 17 |
| Proportion of administration expenses | 2,483 72 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total operating expenses | <u>\$35,662 89</u> |
| Total home visits | 39,220 |
| Cost per visit | 90+ cents |

NOTE.— \$6,140.19 included in the expense of home visits for milk sent to patients in their homes.

SCHEDULE SHOWING AVERAGE COST PER PERSON PER DAY AT MATTAPAN.

Wards:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Total general expenses | \$36,285 86 |
| Proportion administration expenses | 3,033 69 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | \$39,319 55 |

Day Camp:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Total general expenses | \$16,551 45 |
| Proportion administration expenses | 1,383 79 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 17,935 24 |

Cottage Ward:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Total general expenses | \$10,822 10 |
| * Proportion administration expenses | 904 78 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 11,726 88 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | <u>\$68,981 67</u> |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total patient days | 49,130 |
| Average cost per patient per day | \$1.40 |

NOTE.— The day camp attendance is included in above.

**TABLE SHOWING COST FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AT
MATTAPAN.**

Wards:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Total operating expenses | <u>\$39,319 55</u> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Patient days | 20,598 |
|------------------------|--------|

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Cost per patient per day | \$1.91 |
|------------------------------------|--------|

Day Camp:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Total operating expenses | <u>\$17,935 24</u> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Patient days | 19,980 |
|------------------------|--------|

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Cost per patient per day | 89 cents |
|------------------------------------|----------|

Cottage Ward:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Total operating expenses | <u>\$11,726 88</u> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Patient days | 8,552 |
|------------------------|-------|

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Cost per patient per day | \$1.37 |
|------------------------------------|--------|

**TABLE SHOWING COST OF PROVISIONS PER PERSON
PER DAY.**

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Total cost of provisions at Mattapan | <u>\$20,513 02</u> |
|--|--------------------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total patient and officer days | 63,769 |
|--|--------|

| | |
|---|----------|
| Cost of food per person per day | 32 cents |
|---|----------|

NOTE.— \$4,054.39 of farm cost is included as a food cost.

**COST PER PATIENT PER DAY IN BEDS HIRED IN PRIVATE
HOSPITALS.**

Patients in hospitals:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Cost at different rates per week | \$41,390 71 |
|--|-------------|

| | |
|---|----------|
| Proportion of administration expenses | 1,064 45 |
|---|----------|

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| | <u>\$42,455 16</u> |
|--|--------------------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| Average cost per patient per day | \$1.17 |
|--|--------|

NOTE.— These patients are treated in beds in private hospitals and in the majority of cases laundry is not included.

Patients in Outside Beds February 1, 1910, to February 1, 1911.

| | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Remaining February 1, 1910..... | 54 | 45 | 99 |
| Admitted during year..... | 119 | 54 | 173 |
| Totals..... | 173 | 99 | 272 |
| Discharged..... | 76 | 36 | 112 |
| Died..... | 52 | 26 | 78 |
| Totals..... | 128 | 62 | 190 |
| February 1, 1911. | | | |
| Remaining..... | 45 | 37 | 82 |



